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Mercer County

CENSUS TRENDS

1970 - 1980

STATE DATA CENTER

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MERCER COUNTY
CENSUS TRENDS
1970 TO 1980

JAMIE A. DIIORIO

OCTOBER 1984

MERCER COUNTY

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PREFACE

With the release of 1980 census data, many anticipated trends were confirmed. It was not surprising to discover, for example, that population growth in New Jersey was occurring in the traditionally less densely settled counties and that population decline was experienced in the older, more industrialized counties. The higher median age in 1980 also was not unexpected, nor were the smaller household and family sizes. Overall levels of educational attainment continued to rise as they have in the past. There were greater numbers and percentages of females in the labor force. Generally, median family income, measured in constant dollars, barely grew, and poverty rates showed a slight increase. The percentage growth in housing units exceeded population growth and the percentage growth in perceived value of owner-occupied housing units for the most part, was higher than that for renter-occupied units.

These and other trends for Mercer County from the 1970 and 1980 censuses are examined in this report, which is one of a set of publications providing comparable data from the latest censuses. The set consists of 22 reports--one for the State of New Jersey and one for each of the state's 21 counties. Each report covers seven topics: general population trends, demographic characteristics, households and families, education, labor force, income and poverty, and housing characteristics. In addition, there are 24 tables presenting 1970 and 1980 census data.

The New Jersey State Data Center

The Census Trends reports exemplify the cooperative nature of the New Jersey State Data Center (NJSDC). They were produced jointly, in most cases, by the lead agency of the NJSDC and appropriate NJSDC county affiliate.

The NJSDC is a federal-state cooperative program between the U. S. Bureau of the Census and the State of New Jersey. The objective of the program is to increase access to, availability to, use of, and expertise in census and related data. The NJSDC attempts to accomplish this in several ways. A network of over 90 agencies has been established throughout the state to provide localized access and expertise. The lead agency is housed within the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Division of Planning and Research, New Jersey Department of Labor. The primary participants are the State Library, Princeton University Computer Center, and Rutgers University Computer Center. All 21 counties are represented through the county planning agencies, except in Burlington County where the affiliate is the County

Department of Economic Development. [illegible] Jersey Depository Libraries cooperate in the program, as d New Jersey State agencies.

A quarterly newsletter, as well as numerous reports con ing census data, is published by the NJSDC. And, conferenc workshops are sponsored several times a year.

For more information on the NJSDC contact: New Jersey Data Center, Division of Planning and Research, Departme Labor, CN388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388.

Connie O. Hughes, Staff Director
New Jersey State Data Center

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report represents the efforts of many people. primary author of the Mercer County Census Trends report Jamie A. DiIorio. Please contact Ms. DiIorio should you have questions on this county. She should also be consulted for census and related data for this county.

This project was conceived and developed by Charle Crowley, Demographer, New Jersey State Data Center. Mr. Cr was also responsible for accessing the 1970 and 1980 c files, producing the tables, and overall design of the rep He also served as liason with the authors of the county repo

Clerical support within the Office of Demographic Economic Analysis was provided by Evette Barther, Randy Bel Linda Boyle, and Percola Wilson. Without their tireless, natured efforts, the completion of this report would not been possible.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE iii

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS iv

GENERAL POPULATION TRENDS 1

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS 2

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES 3

EDUCATION 4

LABOR FORCE 4

INCOME AND POVERTY 5

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS 6

List of Tables

1. Total population, population density, and share of county population 1970 and 1980 9
2. Components of population change 1970 to 1980 10
3. Residence in 1965 for persons 5 years old and over in 1970 and residence in 1975 for persons 5 years old and over in 1980 10
4. Single years of age by sex, 1970 and 1980 12
5. Population by race 1970 and 1980 14
6. Number and percent black population in 1970 and 1980 15
7. Selected single and multiple ancestry groups in 1980 16
8. Spanish origin groups 1980 16
9. Households, families, group quarters population and persons per household 1970 and 1980 17
10. Marital status by sex and household relationship for all persons, persons under 18 years old, and persons 65 years old and over: 1970 and 1980 18
11. Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school and years of school completed for persons 25 years old and over: 1970 and 1980 20
12. Labor force status for total and black population 16 years old and over by sex 1970 and 1980 21
13. Major occupation group for employed persons 16 years old and over 1970 and 1980 22
14. Place of work by place of residence 1970 and 1980 23
15. Family Income in 1969 and 1979 24
16. Per capita income, median family income, and percent of families below poverty level in 1969 and 1979 25
17. Famiiy income in 1979 by age of householder 26
18. All persons and persons 65 years old and over below the 1969 and 1979 poverty levels 26

19. Total and year round housing units and vacancy rates: 1970 and 1980..... 27
20. Number and median value of owner occupied housing units: 1970 and 1980..... 28
21. Number and median contract rent of renter occupied housing units: 1970 and 1980..... 29
22. Tenure and occupancy status by units in structure: 1970 and 1980 (year-round housing units)..... 30
23. Gross rent as a percentage of household income: 1970 and 1980. 31
24. Persons per room by complete plumbing facilities for occupied housing units, 1970 and 1980..... 32

Figures and Maps

Fig. 1. Mercer County Age Groups: 1970 and 1980..... 11

APPENDIX, Technical Notes for Census Tables..... A-1

MERCER COUNTY CENSUS TRENDS: 1970 to 1980

GENERAL POPULATION TRENDS

Between 1970 and 1980, Mercer County's population increased slightly from 304,116 to 307,863 (see Table 1). Although this was only a 1.2% increase, specific areas within the county did have tremendous population growth. The most significant increase occurred in the western portion of the county in East Windsor Township. Following a growth trend that began in the sixties, East Windsor's population increased 79.3% during the 10-year period. West Windsor Township had the second largest increase of population with a 32.8% change. Although these two townships account for 9.6% of the 1980 population, they have currently been the focus of development in Mercer County.

The other municipalities in the county have experienced very little population change. Princeton Township has remained the most stable of the municipalities with a population growth rate of 0.2%. All of the boroughs and the City of Trenton have undergone a slight decrease of population indicating a basic trend of migration from the most densely populated areas in the county and the general reduction in family size. The greatest loss of population occurred in Hightstown Borough due to an urban renewal project for which dilapidated urban housing was demolished, thus causing some of the population to relocate outside of borough limits.

Table 2 presents the components of population change from 1970 to 1980. Population change is a function of births, deaths, and migration. Despite a natural increase (births in excess of deaths) of 13,732, Mercer County's population increased to only 307,863 due to a net outmigration of 9,837 persons.

Along with Mercer County's slight increase in population of 1.2%, there has been an increase in the number of people who have remained in the county. Table 3 compares the county residence figures for five years preceding the 1970 and 1980 censuses, indicating that a larger percentage of the population have remained in Mercer County in the 1975 to 1980 period than preceding 1970, and in many instances reside in the same house. These figures indicate that most people moving into the county are from other northeast states while the smallest number of in-migrants continue to be from the western states.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Table 4 data indicate that Mercer County's population is aging, but, the population profile does show an alternating trend of increased and decreased growth of specific age groups (Figure 1). Between the age category of newborns and 14 years there was a decrease in population from 1970 to 1980. At this point the population increased in size due to children of the post World War II "baby boom" who were approximately between the ages of 20 and 35 years. Beginning at the 39 year-old category and ending at the 52 year-old category there is another decrease in population over the 10-year period. From the 53 year-old category all the way until the 97 year-old category there was a population increase in 1980. In addition, this table indicates that the number of senior citizens in Mercer County has also increased tremendously in the past 10 years. Persons over the age of 65 have increased from 29,603 in 1970 to 35,200 in 1980 or 18.9%, with the female senior citizen population greatly outnumbering the male population by 8,142 persons. It is also interesting to note that in 1970 there were 163 persons 100 years and over, yet in 1980 this population decreased 82.8% to 28 persons.

Population distributions between the white and black population are unequal as illustrated by Table 5. Although there was a population increase for the county, the white population decreased 0.7% and the black population increased 11.5%.

With the increase in the proportion of Mercer County's black population from 16.4% to 18.0%, there has also been a shift in the black population between municipalities. There was a decrease of the black population in six municipalities, while seven municipalities had increases. The City of Trenton remained the largest black-populated area with a 7.5% increase from 37.9% to 45.4% of the total Mercer County population. Increases also occurred in Ewing and Princeton Townships, while Hopewell and Washington Township had decreases in the black population.

Population statistics from the 1980 census also include information on ancestry of origin within the county. The most dominate group are those individuals with Italian ancestry. According to Table 7, this group constitutes 10.3% of the total population. The English are the second largest single ancestry group with 6.0% of the total county population. Other major ancestry groups are the Germans, Polish, Irish, and Hungarians, collectively constituting 10.7% of the population.

The number of persons with selected multiple ancestry origins also are determined by the census. Individuals with German heritage are the largest group with 11.3% of the population. One of the smallest multiple-ancestry groups are the Italians even though they are the largest single-ancestral group in Mercer County.

With the growth of the Spanish population in the United

States, a new question concerning Spanish Origin groups was included in the 1980 census. Table 8 shows that Mercer County's Spanish population is only a small portion (3.5%) of the total population.

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

In the decade between the two censuses, there were significant changes among households and families in marital status, and in household relationships in Mercer County (see Table 9 and 10).

According to Table 9, from 1970 to 1980, there was a decrease in the number of persons per household for Mercer County in all 13 municipalities. For Mercer County in 1970 there were 3.11 persons per household, whereas in 1980 this figure dropped to 2.77. This was a similar trend in each municipality.

For the entire county there was an increase of 12,333 in the number of households. This increase occurred in every municipality except for Hightstown, Princeton Borough, and the City of Trenton. East Windsor had the greatest increase of households from 3,879 to 7,516, due primarily to the Twin Rivers development.

Mercer County also has had an increase in the number of families from 75,660 to 77,909. Over the decade, the greatest increase of families was in East Windsor. Two thousand, two hundred and thirteen (2,213) families chose to reside in the northeastern section of the county. Hightstown Borough, Hopewell Borough, Princeton Borough, Princeton Township, and Trenton all experienced decreases in the number of families living within their boundaries. The only borough with an increase of families was Pennington Borough with a small increase of 18 families.

The total for group-quarter population in Mercer County increased by 1,713 persons. There was a significant shift in the group-quarters population between and within municipalities. The largest numerical increase was in Ewing where the 85% increase of population was in one tract and due to the increase of student living quarters on the Trenton State College campus. The largest decrease of population in group quarters population occurred in Trenton City in Tract 23. This was due to a decrease of patients at Trenton Psychiatric Hospital.

In the past 10 years, Mercer County has changed following a nationwide social phenomenon which altered the family structure (see table 10). Between 1970 and 1980, there was an increase of both single and divorced individuals within the county. The number of divorced individuals more than doubled in the 10-year period, plus there has been a decline of married persons within the county. There has also been a decrease in married-couple families. In 1970, 80.4% of all children under the age of 18 were living in a married-couple family, but as of the 1980 census, this figure declined to 69.4%. Family situations in which only

one parent is present are increasing. In 1980, there were 8.8% more single-parent families than in 1970. More persons are living in non-family household situations.

EDUCATION

School enrollment data from the census shows an increase in the number of children enrolled in nursery school, nearly doubling from 2,439 in 1970 to 4,256 in 1980. This increase occurred even though the four-year old population dropped from 5,116 to 3,571. A great percentage of four-year olds are attending school. There has, however, been a decrease in kindergarten, elementary, and high school enrollment due to a decrease in those population groups. College enrollment in Mercer County has increased significantly from 16,383 in 1970 to 24,961 in 1980. Not only are more people enrolled in schools, but, more Mercer County residents in 1980 have had more years of education than in 1970. In 1980, a greater percentage of the population had some college education than in 1970. Also, in 1980 there was a greater percentage of high school graduates than in 1970.

LABOR FORCE

Although the composition of the labor force in Mercer County has changed, the occupations of its residents have not. Between 1970 and 1980, there was an increase in the working-age population which contributed to the increase in the civilian labor force. As seen in Table 12, more people over the age of 16 are working. The 1980 census figures also show an increase in unemployment volume and the unemployment rate. At 15.3%, the highest unemployment rate is among the black male population.

The occupational composition of Mercer County remained the same between 1970 and 1980 (see table 13). The majority of Mercer County residents were employed in administrative support occupations that included clerical positions. In 1970, 21.2% of the labor force held this type of position and by 1980 this figure increased to 22.7%. The second most prevalent occupation in both 1970 and 1980 was the professional specialty position which includes lawyers, doctors, engineers, architects, etc. The smallest occupational category in both 1970 and 1980 were farmers and private household workers.

Commutation

Comparisons between the 1970 and 1980 Mercer County's commutation data indicates some changes in employment related traveling patterns to and from Mercer County.

Table 14 is divided into two portions. The upper portion presents basic commutation data for the county. Between the 1970 and 1980 census there was an increase of 16,503 persons or 13.4 percent increase of workers who live in Mercer County. The labor

force in Mercer County also grew. In 1970, 124,682 persons worked in the county and by 1980 the number increased 23.5 percent to 153,926 employees. Also during the ten year span there was a 17.3 percent increase in the number of Mercer residents who are employed within the county. Between 1970 and 1980 the overall number of commuters to and from Mercer County increased with a 40.0 percent increase of commuters into the county.

The lower table establishes the specific patterns of commutation. Column A is the data of Mercer County residents and where they commute to, whereas Column B is the statistics of the geographic origination of the Mercer County labor force.

In 1980, 82.1 percent of all Mercer County residents remained in the county for employment, while Middlesex County, New York City, and Bucks County, Pa. attracted the largest number of Mercer County residents for employment. Of the 129,626 employed persons in the county 5.1 percent commute to Middlesex, which is a 1.5 percent increase over the 1970 figure.

Mercer County's job opportunities attract the largest number of residents from Bucks County, Pa., Burlington, and Middlesex Counties. In 1980, 14,255 persons from Bucks County commuted to Mercer County with Burlington and Middlesex each contributing 9,805 and 6,140 respectively. However, during the ten year span there was also a slight percentage decrease in the number of Commuters from Camden and Bucks Counties due to job opportunities in those two locations.

INCOME AND POVERTY

After adjusting for inflation, there was very little difference between the median family income for 1969 and 1979. Using 1979-adjusted dollars, median income in 1969 was $21,550, whereas in 1979, it was $22,972. When comparing actual 1969 dollars ($11,166 per year) with family median income in 1979, median family income was almost twice as much as in 1969.

According to Table 16, there was an increase in per capita income for every municipality, with the greatest increases occurring in West Windsor and Washington Townships. West Windsor's per capita income increased 26.5% and Washington Township's per capita income increased 43.3%. Despite these increases in per capita income, there were declines in median family income in two municipalities. The largest median family income decrease occurred in Trenton City with a 11.7% decline from 1970. Princeton Township had a downturn of 3.1%.

The rate of poverty, which is determined by comparing national estimates of economic poverty in relationship to the size and income of the family, increased in Mercer County from 6.9% to 7.4% from 1970 to 1980. Nevertheless, it decreased in the following municipalities: Ewing Township, Hamilton Township,

Hightstown Borough, Hopewell Borough, Hopewell Township, and Princeton Borough.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

One of the best indicators of growth in Mercer County is the changes in housing characteristics that occurred from 1970 to 1980 (see tables 19-24). During the 10 years, there was a great amount of growth in Mercer County as evidenced by the great increase in hosing units. Table 19 shows that housing units increased 15.7% from 96,430 to 111,610. In accordance with this growth, there has been a slight increase in the vacancy rate for the county from 3.0% to 5.1%.

The greatest increase in housing units occurred in East Windsor Township, largely due to the growth of the Twin Rivers development located in the western corner of the municipality. This housing development was begun in 1970 and has provided 2,728 housing units for 7,742 persons. For the 1980 census, the Twin Rivers development was labeled a Census Designated Place (CDP) because of its isolated growth.

The only decrease in housing units in the county occurred in Hightstown Borough and was due to an urban renewal project in which some housing units were demolished. Trenton City had the greatest amount of vacant housing in the county, with a vacancy rate of 9.3%.

The number of occupied housing units for Mercer County increased from 60,861 to 68,140 (see Table 20). The greatest number of housing units are in Hamilton Township and Trenton City, while the greatest increase in housing occurred in East Windsor. The least number of housing units are in Hopewell Borough and Pennington Borough. The largest percentage of owner-occupied year-round units are in Hopewell Township and the smallest percentage was in Princeton Borough.

Between the two censuses, there was a great increase in the median value of owner units in all municipalities. Median value increased between 124.3% in Trenton to 201.3% in Hopewell Borough and West Windsor Township. In 1980, units ranged in dollar value from $20,800 in Trenton to $132,000 in Princeton Township.

Table 21 shows that between 1970 and 1980 censuses, the number of units for rent in Mercer County increased by 8,054. The increase occurred in every municipality except Hightstown Borough where the demolition of rental buildings preceeded the start of an urban renewal project.

Along with the increase in rental units came a 131.8% increase in median contract rent. The greatest increase occurred in Washington Township where rent increased 202.7% from $88 to $267. Also, the percent increase of year-round rented units

varied with each municipality from 12.1% in Hopewell Township to 58.6% in Princeton Borough.

According to Table 22, there was a 15.7% increase in the total number of year-round units county-wide. A large majority of the housing growth was in structures consisting of four or more units; there was a decrease in growth of two-unit structures.

From 1970 to 1980, there was an increase in the number of renters in Mercer County along with an increase in the percentage of household income applied towards the gross rent of housing units in the county (see table 23).

In 1970, there were 31,884 units rented in Mercer County. By 1980, there were 36,803 units rented, 15.4% more than during the previous census.

The percentage of household income used toward gross rent of housing units in Mercer County increased. In 1980, fewer people were paying less than 20% of their income as compared to 1970, while there was an increase of people paying 35% of their income or more during the same period.

During the 10-year period, there was a decrease in the number of persons per room in occupied-housing units, even though there was an increase in the number of rooms (see table 24). The number of units with one or fewer persons per room increased 2.2%, while the number of units with 1.51 or more persons per room decreased 0.2%. The total number of occupied-housing units increased from 93,486 in 1970 to 105,818 in 1980. In addition to these changes, the number of housing units with complete plumbing facilities increased from 91,877, or 98.3% of all occupied-housing units, to 104,628 or 98.9% of all units.

CONCLUSIONS

A comparable analysis of Mercer County's 1970 and 1980 census demographics reveals revolving social phenomenon, as presented in this paper and summarized here after.

Although Mercer County's population is slowly and steadily growing, this growth is not evenly dispersed throughout the population. The three largest growing population groups in the county are blacks, women, and the elderly. Geographically the most significant population increase occurred in East Windsor Township.

In conjunction with population growth, the social structure of Mercer County has altered between the two census takings. By 1980 there was an increase in the number of single parents, an increase in better educated individuals, and lastly an increase of persons in the labor force. Also Mercer County's family and per capita income have increased, but so too has the poverty rate.

Finally, there have been dramatic changes in the county's housing characteristics. Between 1970 and 1980 there was a great increase in the number of constructed housing units, particularly those of five or more units. However, there has been a decrease in the number of persons residing per unit. In addition to these housing facts, te median value and median rent for the units have increased.

Table 1.
Total Population, Population Density, and Share of County Population 1970 and 1980
Mercer County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	TOTAL POPULATION			POP. PER SQ. MILE		% OF COUNTY POP.	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
MERCER COUNTY	304,116	307,863	1.2	1,346	1,362	100.0	100.0
EAST WINDSOR TOWNSHIP	11,736	21,041	79.3	752	1,349	3.9	6.8
EWING TOWNSHIP	32,831	34,842	6.1	2,170	2,303	10.8	11.3
HAMILTON TOWNSHIP	79,609	82,801	4.0	2,022	2,103	26.2	26.9
HIGHTSTOWN BOROUGH	5,431	4,581	-15.7	4,415	3,724	1.8	1.5
HOPEWELL BOROUGH	2,271	2,001	-11.9	3,028	2,668	0.7	0.6
HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP	10,030	10,893	8.6	173	188	3.3	3.5
LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP	19,567	19,724	0.8	895	902	6.4	6.4
PENNINGTON BOROUGH	2,151	2,109	-2.0	2,173	2,130	0.7	0.7
PRINCETON BOROUGH	12,311	12,035	-2.2	6,995	6,838	4.0	3.9
PRINCETON TOWNSHIP	13,651	13,683	0.2	840	842	4.5	4.4
TRENTON CITY	104,786	92,124	-12.1	13,971	12,283	34.5	29.9
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	3,311	3,487	5.3	160	168	1.1	1.1
WEST WINDSOR TOWNSHIP	6,431	8,542	32.8	240	318	2.1	2.8

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 2.
Components of Population Change 1970 to 1980
Mercer County

(1) TOTAL POPULATION 1970	304,116
(2) BIRTHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	42,319
(3) DEATHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	28,587
(4) NATURAL INCREASE = BIRTHS (2) - DEATHS (3)	13,732
(5) 1970 POPULATION (1) + NATURAL INCREASE (4)	317,848
(6) TOTAL POPULATION 1980	307,863
(7) NET MIGRATION = LINE (6) - LINE (5)	-9,985

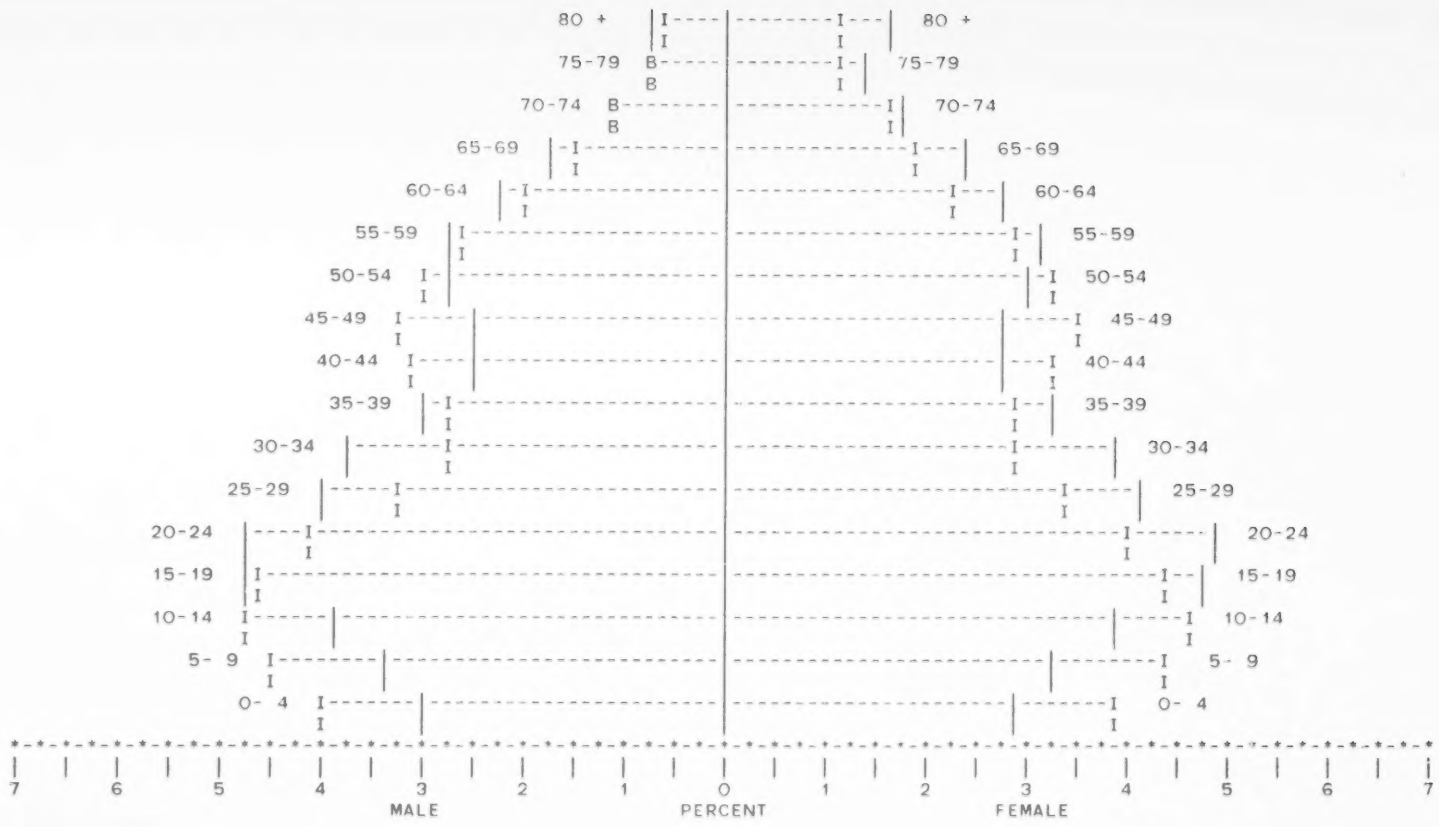
Sources: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980
New Jersey Department of Health

Table 3.
Residence in 1965 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1970 and Residence in 1975 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1980
Mercer County

	1970 RESIDENCE IN 1965		1980 RESIDENCE IN 1975	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER	280,089	100.0	289,629	100.0
SAME HOUSE	165,425	59.1	179,693	62.0
DIFFERENT HOUSE IN THE U.S.A.:	91,122	32.5	105,339	36.4
SAME COUNTY	54,525	19.5	60,807	21.0
DIFFERENT COUNTY:	36,597	13.1	44,532	15.4
SAME STATE	14,449	5.2	19,046	6.6
DIFFERENT STATE:	22,148	7.9	25,486	8.8
NORTHEAST	12,250	4.4	14,514	5.0
NORTH CENTRAL	3,046	1.1	3,260	1.1
SOUTH	5,179	1.8	5,592	1.9
WEST	1,673	0.6	2,120	0.7
ABROAD	4,085	1.5	4,597	1.6
MOVED, 1965 RESIDENCE NOT REPORTED	19,457	6.9	N.A.	N.A.

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

FIGURE 1.
MERCER COUNTY AGE GROUPS: 1980 AND 1970



SYMBOL DEFINITIONS
| 1980 DISTRIBUTION
I 1970 DISTRIBUTION
B INTERSECTION OF BOTH DISTRIBUTIONS

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Mercer County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
ALL AGES	303,968	147,829	156,139	307,863	146,981	160,882
UNDER 5 YEARS	24,239	12,323	11,916	18,273	9,271	9,002
UNDER 1 YEAR	4,732	2,437	2,295	3,923	1,922	2,001
1 YEAR	4,801	2,395	2,406	3,637	1,847	1,790
2 YEARS	4,751	2,420	2,331	3,527	1,804	1,723
3 YEARS	4,839	2,438	2,401	3,615	1,862	1,753
4 YEARS	5,116	2,633	2,483	3,571	1,836	1,735
5 TO 17 YEARS	71,650	36,189	35,461	60,143	30,488	29,655
5 YEARS	5,184	2,626	2,558	3,567	1,829	1,738
6 YEARS	5,397	2,685	2,712	3,736	1,928	1,808
7 YEARS	5,419	2,804	2,615	3,891	2,006	1,885
8 YEARS	5,410	2,753	2,657	4,073	2,050	2,023
9 YEARS	5,576	2,848	2,728	4,815	2,418	2,397
10 YEARS	5,843	2,875	2,968	4,781	2,439	2,342
11 YEARS	5,712	2,869	2,843	4,663	2,381	2,282
12 YEARS	5,683	2,836	2,847	4,749	2,388	2,361
13 YEARS	5,611	2,894	2,717	4,802	2,382	2,420
14 YEARS	5,726	2,883	2,843	5,003	2,508	2,495
15 YEARS	5,520	2,749	2,771	5,330	2,705	2,625
16 YEARS	5,262	2,653	2,609	5,327	2,677	2,650
17 YEARS	5,307	2,714	2,593	5,406	2,777	2,629
18 TO 24 YEARS	35,854	18,334	17,520	42,866	21,220	21,646
18 YEARS	5,634	2,993	2,641	6,282	3,145	3,137
19 YEARS	5,693	2,983	2,710	7,001	3,386	3,615
20 YEARS	5,581	2,862	2,719	6,769	3,350	3,419
21 YEARS	5,126	2,711	2,415	6,484	3,284	3,200
22 YEARS	4,897	2,433	2,464	5,722	2,815	2,907
23 YEARS	4,893	2,358	2,535	5,298	2,655	2,643
24 YEARS	4,030	1,994	2,036	5,310	2,585	2,676
25 TO 54 YEARS	112,853	54,882	57,971	117,813	56,891	60,922
25 YEARS	3,998	1,952	2,046	5,235	2,559	2,676
26 YEARS	4,129	2,018	2,111	5,022	2,442	2,580
27 YEARS	4,343	2,144	2,199	4,953	2,368	2,585
28 YEARS	3,882	1,840	2,042	4,763	2,382	2,381
29 YEARS	3,547	1,742	1,805	4,982	2,434	2,548
30 YEARS	3,456	1,729	1,727	4,749	2,352	2,397
31 YEARS	3,492	1,746	1,746	4,821	2,376	2,445
32 YEARS	3,476	1,709	1,767	4,918	2,368	2,550
33 YEARS	3,252	1,612	1,640	4,927	2,369	2,558
34 YEARS	3,394	1,661	1,733	3,914	1,893	2,021
35 YEARS	3,315	1,603	1,712	3,973	1,915	2,058
36 YEARS	3,179	1,593	1,586	4,040	1,882	2,158
37 YEARS	3,390	1,666	1,724	4,292	2,110	2,182
38 YEARS	3,436	1,676	1,760	3,650	1,698	1,952
39 YEARS	3,654	1,794	1,860	3,507	1,718	1,789
40 YEARS	3,919	1,912	2,007	3,355	1,663	1,692
41 YEARS	3,751	1,828	1,923	3,279	1,605	1,674
42 YEARS	3,999	1,951	2,048	3,346	1,570	1,776
43 YEARS	3,917	1,947	1,970	3,085	1,503	1,582
44 YEARS	3,966	1,922	2,044	3,112	1,471	1,641
45 YEARS	4,144	1,972	2,172	3,144	1,503	1,641
46 YEARS	4,006	1,891	2,115	3,077	1,528	1,549
47 YEARS	4,164	2,018	2,146	3,196	1,547	1,649
48 YEARS	4,095	1,963	2,132	3,114	1,505	1,609
49 YEARS	4,103	1,999	2,104	3,513	1,636	1,877

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Mercer County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
50 YEARS	4,180	2,022	2,158	3,531	1,692	1,839
51 YEARS	3,576	1,646	1,930	3,415	1,644	1,771
52 YEARS	3,857	1,880	1,977	3,636	1,727	1,909
53 YEARS	3,591	1,710	1,881	3,618	1,718	1,900
54 YEARS	3,642	1,736	1,906	3,646	1,713	1,933
55 TO 59 YEARS	16,507	7,888	8,619	18,176	8,505	9,671
55 YEARS	3,789	1,828	1,961	3,754	1,737	2,017
56 YEARS	3,369	1,626	1,743	3,621	1,734	1,887
57 YEARS	3,279	1,548	1,731	3,673	1,744	1,929
58 YEARS	3,000	1,447	1,553	3,567	1,644	1,923
59 YEARS	3,070	1,439	1,631	3,561	1,646	1,915
60 TO 64 YEARS	13,262	6,241	7,021	15,392	7,077	8,315
60 YEARS	3,013	1,426	1,587	3,370	1,592	1,778
61 YEARS	2,769	1,323	1,446	3,010	1,355	1,655
62 YEARS	2,669	1,259	1,410	3,144	1,457	1,687
63 YEARS	2,441	1,159	1,282	2,982	1,391	1,591
64 YEARS	2,370	1,074	1,296	2,886	1,282	1,604
65 YEARS & OVER	29,603	11,972	17,631	35,200	13,529	21,671
65 YEARS	2,359	1,062	1,297	3,005	1,355	1,650
66 YEARS	2,163	951	1,212	2,605	1,136	1,469
67 YEARS	2,050	890	1,160	2,471	1,047	1,424
68 YEARS	1,852	783	1,069	2,303	983	1,320
69 YEARS	1,887	772	1,115	2,242	914	1,328
70 YEARS	1,842	766	1,076	2,027	842	1,185
71 YEARS	1,659	678	981	1,927	806	1,121
72 YEARS	1,545	618	927	1,897	744	1,153
73 YEARS	1,558	632	926	1,642	655	987
74 YEARS	1,526	624	902	1,531	569	962
75 YEARS	1,367	582	785	1,456	535	921
76 YEARS	1,197	427	770	1,350	514	836
77 YEARS	1,105	437	668	1,265	420	845
78 YEARS	1,041	378	663	1,097	402	695
79 YEARS	935	344	591	1,148	400	748
80 YEARS	872	314	558	985	335	650
81 YEARS	845	332	513	910	307	603
82 YEARS	647	220	427	759	234	525
83 YEARS	518	212	306	765	249	516
84 YEARS	502	190	312	699	204	495
85 YEARS	413	155	258	582	181	401
86 YEARS	333	119	214	516	157	359
87 YEARS	298	100	198	459	128	331
88 YEARS	243	88	155	337	91	246
89 YEARS	167	45	122	289	78	211
90 YEARS	141	47	94	214	52	162
91 YEARS	102	30	72	194	50	144
92 YEARS	78	32	46	148	38	110
93 YEARS	52	13	39	105	31	74
94 YEARS	30	6	24	87	32	55
95 YEARS	38	15	23	57	13	44
96 YEARS	32	10	22	34	6	28
97 YEARS	15	1	14	40	6	34
98 YEARS	18	8	10	13	4	9
99 YEARS	10	6	4	13	5	8
100 YEARS & OVER	163	85	78	28	6	22

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 5.
Population by Race in 1970 and 1980
Mercer County

ALL RACES	
1970 POPULATION	303,968
1980 POPULATION	307,863
% CHANGE 1970-1980	1.3
WHITE AND OTHER	
1970 POPULATION	254,166
1980 POPULATION	252,318
% CHANGE 1970-1980	-0.7
BLACK	
1970 POPULATION	49,802
1980 POPULATION	55,545
% CHANGE 1970-1980	11.5

1970 RACE GROUPS			1980 RACE GROUPS		
ALL RACES	303,968	100.0	ALL RACES	307,863	100.0
WHITE	252,202	83.0	WHITE	242,097	78.6
BLACK	49,802	16.4	BLACK	55,545	18.0
AMERICAN INDIAN	234	0.1	AMERICAN INDIAN	267	0.1
			ESKIMO	1	0.0
			ALEUT	3	0.0
JAPANESE	264	0.1	JAPANESE	348	0.1
CHINESE	608	0.2	CHINESE	1,337	0.4
FILIPINO	105	0.0	FILIPINO	363	0.1
KOREAN	145	0.0	KOREAN	571	0.2
			ASIAN INDIAN	1,059	0.3
			VIETNAMESE	90	0.0
HAWAIIAN	35	0.0	HAWAIIAN	21	0.0
			GUAMANIAN	4	0.0
			SAMOAN	2	0.0
OTHER	573	0.2	OTHER	6,155	2.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 6.
Number and Percent Black Population in 1970 and 1980
Mercer County

	1970			1980		
	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%
MERCER COUNTY	303,968	49,802	16.4	307,863	55,545	18.0
EAST WINDSOR TOWNSHIP	11,736	410	3.5	21,041	1,178	5.6
EWING TOWNSHIP	32,831	3,054	9.3	34,842	4,774	13.7
HAMILTON TOWNSHIP	79,609	2,468	3.1	82,801	3,030	3.7
HIGHTSTOWN BOROUGH	5,431	484	8.9	4,581	458	10.0
HOPEWELL BOROUGH	2,271	75	3.3	2,001	40	2.0
HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP	10,030	241	2.4	10,893	111	1.0
LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP	19,567	1,179	6.0	19,724	1,758	8.9
PENNINGTON BOROUGH	2,151	75	3.5	2,109	67	3.2
PRINCETON BOROUGH	12,311	1,234	10.0	12,035	1,044	8.7
PRINCETON TOWNSHIP	13,651	633	4.6	13,683	1,044	7.6
TRENTON CITY	104,638	39,671	37.9	92,124	41,860	45.4
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	3,311	168	5.1	3,487	62	1.8
WEST WINDSOR TOWNSHIP	6,431	110	1.7	8,542	119	1.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 7.
Selected Single and Multiple Ancestry Groups in 1980
Mercer County

	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL PERSONS	307,863	100.0
SINGLE ANCESTRY GROUP:		
DUTCH	1,261	0.4
ENGLISH	18,525	6.0
FRENCH	1,177	0.4
GERMAN	14,878	4.8
GREEK	1,377	0.4
HUNGARIAN	5,414	1.8
IRISH	13,152	4.3
ITALIAN	31,817	10.3
NORWEGIAN	293	0.1
POLISH	14,223	4.6
PORTUGUESE	219	0.1
RUSSIAN	3,539	1.1
SCOTTISH	1,657	0.5
SWEDISH	665	0.2
UKRAINIAN	1,966	0.6
OTHER SINGLE ANCESTRY	65,825	21.4
MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUP	95,557	31.0
ANCESTRY NOT SPECIFIED:		
OTHER	14,525	4.7
NOT REPORTED	21,793	7.1
SELECTED MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUPS: 1/		
ENGLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	34,784	11.3
FRENCH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	6,645	2.2
GERMAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	39,816	12.9
IRISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	36,657	11.9
ITALIAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	16,960	5.5
POLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	14,019	4.6

1/ Persons may be included in more than one multiple ancestry group.
Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 8.
Spanish Origin Groups 1980
Mercer County

ALL PERSONS	307,863	100.0
NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN	297,124	96.5
SPANISH ORIGIN	10,739	3.5
MEXICAN	599	0.2
PUERTO RICAN	7,540	2.4
CUBAN	507	0.2
OTHER SPANISH ORIGIN	2,093	0.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 9.
Households, Families, Group Quarters Population and Persons per Household 1970 and 1980
Mercer County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	HOUSEHOLDS		FAMILIES		GROUP QUARTERS POPULATION		PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
MERCER COUNTY	93,486	105,819	75,690	77,909	13,186	14,899	3.11	2.77
EAST WINDSOR TOWNSHIP	3,879	7,516	3,336	5,549	16	73	3.02	2.79
EWING TOWNSHIP	10,110	11,660	8,762	8,971	337	2,865	3.21	2.74
HAMILTON TOWNSHIP	24,278	29,356	21,194	22,849	513	541	3.26	2.80
HIGHTSTOWN BOROUGH	1,984	1,696	1,399	1,222	78	91	2.70	2.65
HOPEWELL BOROUGH	741	765	605	537	5	0	3.06	2.62
HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP	2,889	3,527	2,609	2,990	260	131	3.38	3.05
LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP	5,094	6,114	4,431	4,760	2,452	2,663	3.36	2.79
PENNINGTON BOROUGH	696	752	578	596	7	0	3.08	2.80
PRINCETON BOROUGH	3,190	3,179	1,978	1,709	4,465	5,030	2.46	2.20
PRINCETON TOWNSHIP	4,122	4,862	3,667	3,665	211	703	3.26	2.67
TRENTON CITY	33,546	32,463	24,552	21,806	4,752	2,730	2.98	2.75
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	1,026	1,234	866	984	22	16	3.21	2.81
WEST WINDSOR TOWNSHIP	1,931	2,695	1,713	2,271	68	56	3.30	3.15

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Mercer County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	95,889	100.0	78,416	100.0
IN HOUSEHOLD				
HOUSEHOLDER OR SPOUSE	150	0.2	91	0.1
OWN CHILD OF HOUSEHOLDER				
IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	77,125	80.4	54,403	69.4
IN OTHER FAMILY (MALE OR FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO SPOUSE PRESENT)	12,858	13.4	17,418	22.2
OTHER RELATIVES	4,675	4.9	5,350	6.8
NONRELATIVES	584	0.6	872	1.1
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	291	0.3	163	0.2
OTHER	206	0.2	119	0.2

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OVER	29,603	100.0	35,200	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	9,992	33.8	11,933	33.9
SPOUSE	5,040	17.0	6,572	18.7
OTHER RELATIVES	5,181	17.5	4,547	12.9
NONRELATIVES	755	2.6	253	0.7
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	1,682	5.7	2,058	5.8
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	5,162	17.4	7,584	21.5
NONRELATIVES			409	1.2
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	1,603	5.4	1,674	4.8
OTHER	188	0.6	170	0.5

1/ In 1970 for persons 14 years old and over and in 1980 for persons 15 years old and over.
Source: Census of Population and Housing: 1970 and 1980

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Mercer County

SEX BY MARITAL STATUS 1/

	1970 NUMBER	1970 %	1980 NUMBER	1980 %
MALE:	110,316	100.0	115,381	100.0
SINGLE	34,813	31.6	40,122	34.8
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	66,861	60.6	63,482	55.0
SEPARATED	2,874	2.6	3,403	2.9
WIDOWED	3,671	3.3	3,430	3.0
DIVORCED	2,097	1.9	4,944	4.3
FEMALE:	119,578	100.0	130,129	100.0
SINGLE	29,434	24.6	36,520	28.1
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	66,534	55.6	63,117	48.5
SEPARATED	4,667	3.9	5,040	3.9
WIDOWED	15,503	13.0	17,341	13.3
DIVORCED	3,440	2.9	8,111	6.2

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

	1970 NUMBER	1970 %	1980 NUMBER	1980 %
ALL PERSONS	303,968	100.0	307,863	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	75,690	24.9	77,909	25.3
SPOUSE	63,470	20.9	60,630	19.7
OTHER RELATIVES	128,350	42.2	116,952	38.0
NONRELATIVES	5,476	1.8	3,682	1.2
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	6,659	2.2	11,190	3.6
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	11,137	3.7	16,720	5.4
NONRELATIVES			5,881	1.9
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	5,009	1.6	4,274	1.4
OTHER	8,177	2.7	10,625	3.5

Table 11.
Persons 3 Years Old and Over Enrolled in School and Years of School Completed for Persons 25 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Mercer County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			
PERSONS 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	89,857	89,341	-0.6
NURSERY SCHOOL	2,439	4,256	74.5
KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY (1 TO 8 YEARS)	50,153	39,739	-20.8
HIGH SCHOOL (1 TO 4 YEARS)	20,882	20,385	-2.4
COLLEGE	16,383	24,961	52.4
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED			
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER	171,828	186,680	8.6
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS)	47,887	31,758	-33.7
HIGH SCHOOL:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	33,186	28,427	-14.3
4 YEARS	50,932	61,425	20.6
COLLEGE:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	15,605	24,434	56.6
4 OR MORE YEARS	24,218	40,636	67.8
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES (% OF PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER)	52.8	67.8	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 12.
Labor Force Status for Total and Black Population 16 Years Old and Over By Sex
1970 and 1980
Mercer County

	1970	1980
ALL RACES		
MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	104,354	112,688
ARMED FORCES	305	113
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	78,733	82,598
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	75.4	73.3
EMPLOYED	76,311	77,574
UNEMPLOYED	2,422	5,024
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.1	6.1
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	25,316	29,977
FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	114,709	127,519
ARMED FORCES	11	34
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	53,374	69,013
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	46.5	54.1
EMPLOYED	51,161	65,234
UNEMPLOYED	2,213	3,779
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.1	5.5
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	61,324	58,472
BLACK POPULATION		
MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	14,566	17,590
ARMED FORCES	50	54
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	10,266	11,205
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	70.5	63.7
EMPLOYED	9,539	9,487
UNEMPLOYED	727	1,718
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.1	15.3
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	4,250	6,331
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	16,533	20,936
ARMED FORCES	11	8
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	9,723	11,996
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	58.8	57.3
EMPLOYED	9,173	10,709
UNEMPLOYED	550	1,287
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.7	10.7
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	6,799	8,932

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 13.
Major Occupation Groups for Employed Persons 16 Years Old and Over
1970 and 1980
Mercer County

1980	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	142,808	100.0
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY:	40,620	28.4
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL	17,231	12.1
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY	23,389	16.4
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:	49,308	34.5
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	5,575	3.9
SALES	11,311	7.9
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, INCLUDING CLERICAL	32,422	22.7
SERVICE:	18,427	12.9
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	886	0.6
PROTECTIVE SERVICE	3,300	2.3
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	14,241	10.0
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	1,017	0.7
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	13,043	9.1
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:	20,393	14.3
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS	11,001	7.7
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	4,552	3.2
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS	4,840	3.4

1970	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	127,472	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	23,457	18.4
MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM	9,431	7.4
SALES WORKERS	7,787	6.1
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	26,974	21.2
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS	15,416	12.1
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	17,963	14.1
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	4,357	3.4
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	4,698	3.7
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	318	0.2
FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN	411	0.3
SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	15,001	11.8
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	1,659	1.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 14.
Place of Work by Place of Residence in 1970 and 1980
Mercer County

	1970	1980
WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	122,875	139,378
PLACE OF WORK (POW) KNOWN	106,782	129,626
PLACE OF WORK NOT KNOWN	16,093	9,752
% OF WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	13.1	7.0
PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	124,682	153,926
PERSONS WHO LIVE & WORK IN COUNTY	90,794	106,477
% OF WORKERS WITH KNOWN POW	85.0	82.1
% OF PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	72.8	69.2
COMMUTERS FROM COUNTY	15,988	23,149
COMMUTERS TO COUNTY	33,888	47,449
IN-COMMUTER TO OUT-COMMUTER RATIO	2.12	2.05

Commuter Origins and Destinations

TO AREA (A) / FROM AREA (B)	LIVE IN COUNTY (A) 1970 NUMBER	%	1980 NUMBER	%	WORK IN COUNTY (B) 1970 NUMBER	%	1980 NUMBER	%
ALL AREAS	106,782	100.0	129,626	100.0	124,682	100.0	153,926	100.0
MERCER	90,794	85.0	106,477	82.1	90,794	72.8	106,477	69.2
ATLANTIC	-	-	77	0.1	128	0.1	113	0.1
BERGEN	-	-	209	0.2	271	0.2	305	0.2
BURLINGTON	2,455	2.3	2,123	1.6	6,380	5.1	9,805	6.4
CAMDEN	234	0.2	305	0.2	2,172	1.7	982	0.6
ESSEX	386	0.7	719	0.6	429	0.3	500	0.3
GLOUCESTER	-	-	50	0.0	126	0.1	190	0.1
HUDSON	-	-	204	0.2	214	0.2	266	0.2
HUNTERDON	416	0.4	474	0.4	1,725	1.4	2,482	1.6
MIDDLESEX	3,870	3.6	6,630	5.1	2,883	2.3	6,140	4.0
MONMOUTH	642	0.6	902	0.7	1,909	1.5	3,221	2.1
MORRIS	-	-	234	0.2	119	0.1	369	0.2
OCEAN	151	0.1	282	0.2	1,080	0.9	2,405	1.6
SOMERSET	874	0.8	1,557	1.2	1,899	1.5	2,934	1.9
UNION	318	0.3	597	0.5	310	0.2	566	0.4
NEW YORK CITY NY	2,086	2.0	3,775	2.9	265	0.2	425	0.3
BUCKS PA	2,742	2.6	2,863	2.2	11,948	10.0	14,255	9.3
MONTGOMERY PA	155	0.1	226	0.2	208	0.2	311	0.2
PHILADELPHIA PA	568	0.5	837	0.6	640	0.5	816	0.5
OTHER AREAS	1,091	1.0	1,085	0.8	1,182	0.9	1,364	0.9

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 15.
Family Income in 1969 and 1979
Mercer County

1979	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	78,389	100.0
LESS THAN $2,500	1,633	2.1
$2,500 TO $4,999	2,976	3.8
$5,000 TO $7,499	3,735	4.8
$7,500 TO $9,999	4,090	5.2
$10,000 TO $12,499	4,711	6.0
$12,500 TO $14,999	4,584	5.8
$15,000 TO $17,499	5,735	7.3
$17,500 TO $19,999	5,059	6.5
$20,000 TO $22,499	5,684	7.3
$22,500 TO $24,999	5,233	6.7
$25,000 TO $27,499	5,345	6.8
$27,500 TO $29,999	4,386	5.6
$30,000 TO $34,999	7,586	9.7
$35,000 TO $39,999	5,208	6.6
$40,000 TO $49,999	6,266	8.0
$50,000 TO $74,999	4,433	5.7
$75,000 OR MORE	1,725	2.2
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	22,972	

1969	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	75,625	100.0
LESS THAN $1,000	1,233	1.6
$1,000 TO $1,999	1,324	1.8
$2,000 TO $2,999	2,174	2.9
$3,000 TO $3,999	2,418	3.2
$4,000 TO $4,999	2,836	3.8
$5,000 TO $5,999	3,223	4.3
$6,000 TO $6,999	3,888	5.1
$7,000 TO $7,999	4,405	5.8
$8,000 TO $8,999	5,050	6.7
$9,000 TO $9,999	5,000	6.6
$10,000 TO $11,999	10,743	14.2
$12,000 TO $14,999	12,582	16.6
$15,000 TO $24,999	15,498	20.5
$25,000 TO $49,999	4,336	5.7
$50,000 AND OVER	915	1.2
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (CURRENT DOLLARS)	11,166	
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (1979 DOLLARS)	21,550	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 16.
Per Capita Income, Median Family Income, and Percent of Families Below the Poverty Level in 1969 and 1979
Mercer County

	PER CAPITA INCOME			MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME			POVERTY RATE	
	1969 (1979 Dollars)	1979	% CHANGE	1969 (1979 Dollars)	1979	% CHANGE	% OF FAMILIES 1969	1979
MERCER COUNTY	7,008	8,095	15.5	21,550	22,972	6.6	6.4	7.4
EAST WINDSOR TOWNSHIP	7,933	9,084	14.5	24,738	26,284	6.3	2.7	3.4
EWING TOWNSHIP	7,627	8,652	13.4	24,239	25,974	7.2	3.1	2.3
HAMILTON TOWNSHIP	6,521	7,950	21.9	21,443	23,740	10.7	4.1	3.5
HIGHTSTOWN BOROUGH	7,242	8,919	23.2	21,639	21,770	0.6	5.5	4.5
HOPEWELL BOROUGH	7,742	8,785	13.5	22,057	24,612	11.6	4.3	3.1
HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP	9,966	11,402	14.4	28,435	32,631	14.8	2.6	0.4
LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP	7,971	9,477	18.9	27,074	26,558	-5.5	1.7	2.4
PENNINGTON BOROUGH	9,943	12,479	25.5	31,569	32,969	4.4	0.9	1.5
PRINCETON BOROUGH	8,291	9,502	14.6	23,511	29,599	25.9	5.2	3.4
PRINCETON TOWNSHIP	14,872	15,287	2.8	40,238	38,998	-3.1	3.3	3.4
TRENTON CITY	5,273	5,400	2.4	16,841	14,865	-11.7	12.7	18.8
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	6,341	9,085	43.3	20,984	25,996	23.9	3.6	3.7
WEST WINDSOR TOWNSHIP	8,571	10,846	26.5	27,664	35,142	27.0	0.8	2.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 17.
Family Income in 1979 by Age of Householder
Mercer County

FAMILY INCOME	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER							
	15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS	45 TO 54 YEARS	55 TO 59 YEARS	60 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER	ALL AGES
ALL INCOME LEVELS	3,280	16,541	16,442	15,464	8,121	6,810	11,731	78,389
LESS THAN $2,500	324	506	343	158	93	89	120	1,633
$2,500 TO $4,999	582	846	392	338	139	167	512	2,976
$5,000 TO $7,499	357	812	485	359	220	263	1,239	3,735
$7,500 TO $9,999	226	923	660	412	235	251	1,383	4,090
$10,000 TO $12,49	269	1,048	742	567	360	450	1,275	4,711
$12,500 TO $14,99	177	1,059	796	639	373	436	1,104	4,584
$15,000 TO $17,49	360	1,425	914	905	524	555	1,052	5,735
$17,500 TO $19,99	265	1,304	1,001	793	411	445	840	5,059
$20,000 TO $22,49	254	1,490	1,215	945	517	467	796	5,684
$22,500 TO $24,99	130	1,454	1,161	821	542	514	611	5,233
$25,000 TO $27,49	161	1,346	1,284	995	591	504	464	5,345
$27,500 TO $29,99	57	1,093	1,006	831	570	420	409	4,386
$30,000 TO $34,99	49	1,502	2,027	1,892	936	741	439	7,586
$35,000 TO $39,99	18	752	1,359	1,491	787	385	416	5,208
$40,000 TO $49,99	7	638	1,569	2,144	966	481	461	6,266
$50,000 TO $74,99	44	291	1,086	1,589	602	425	396	4,433
$75,000 OR MORE	0	52	402	585	255	217	214	1,725
MEDIAN	$11,403	$20,583	$25,997	$29,907	$27,743	$23,872	$15,553	$22,972

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 18.
All Persons and Persons 65 Years Old and Over Below the 1969 and 1979 Poverty Levels
Mercer County

ALL PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	27,245	9.3
1979	27,552	9.4

PERSONS 65 YEARS & OVER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	4,830	17.3
1979	3,222	9.6

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 19.
Total and Year Round Housing Units and Vacancy Rates: 1970 and 1980
Mercer County

	TOTAL HOUSING UNITS			YEAR ROUND HOUSING UNITS		VACANCY RATE YEAR ROUND UNITS	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
MERCER COUNTY	96,430	111,610	15.7	96,395	111,530	3.0	5.1
EAST WINDSOR TOWNSHIP	4,038	7,919	96.1	4,031	7,915	3.8	5.0
EWING TOWNSHIP	10,250	11,992	17.0	10,243	11,981	1.3	2.7
HAMILTON TOWNSHIP	24,791	30,140	21.6	24,787	30,129	2.1	2.6
HIGHTSTOWN BOROUGH	2,016	1,773	-12.1	2,016	1,773	1.6	4.3
HOPEWELL BOROUGH	761	783	2.9	761	783	2.6	2.3
HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP	2,954	3,630	22.9	2,954	3,624	2.2	2.7
LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP	5,178	6,316	22.0	5,178	6,310	1.6	3.1
PENNINGTON BOROUGH	704	764	8.5	704	764	1.1	1.6
PRINCETON BOROUGH	3,274	3,365	2.8	3,274	3,357	2.6	5.3
PRINCETON TOWNSHIP	4,236	5,068	19.6	4,235	5,065	2.7	4.0
TRENTON CITY	35,196	35,819	1.8	35,189	35,789	4.7	9.3
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	1,069	1,296	21.2	1,060	1,296	3.2	4.8
WEST WINDSOR TOWNSHIP	1,963	2,745	39.8	1,963	2,744	1.6	1.8

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 20.
Number and Median Value of Owner Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Mercer County

	OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN VALUE OF OWNER UNITS ($)		% CHANGE IN VALUE
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
MERCER COUNTY	60,861	68,140	63.1	61.1	17,392	49,700	185.8
EAST WINDSOR TOWNSHIP	1,590	4,053	39.4	51.2	30,201	70,600	133.8
EWING TOWNSHIP	7,908	8,681	77.2	72.5	20,478	54,100	164.2
HAMILTON TOWNSHIP	19,029	21,548	76.8	71.5	17,539	48,600	177.1
HIGHTSTOWN BOROUGH	900	969	44.6	54.7	20,448	56,000	173.9
HOPEWELL BOROUGH	497	509	65.3	65.0	22,500	68,200	203.1
HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP	2,499	3,099	84.6	85.5	28,539	83,700	193.3
LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP	4,053	4,555	78.3	72.2	24,996	67,600	170.4
PENNINGTON BOROUGH	546	600	77.6	76.5	28,656	86,100	200.5
PRINCETON BOROUGH	1,246	1,315	38.1	39.2	41,164	117,800	186.2
PRINCETON TOWNSHIP	2,882	3,149	68.1	62.2	50,000	132,100	164.2
TRENTON CITY	17,495	16,614	49.7	46.4	9,273	20,800	124.3
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	825	957	77.8	73.8	26,409	71,000	168.8
WEST WINDSOR TOWNSHIP	1,391	2,091	70.9	76.2	33,159	100,500	203.1

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 21.
Number and Median Contract Rent of Renter Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Mercer County

	RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN CONTRACT RENT ($)		% CHANGE IN RENT
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
MERCER COUNTY	32,625	37,679	33.8	33.8	107	228	113.4
EAST WINDSOR TOWNSHIP	2,289	3,463	56.8	43.8	154	295	91.5
EWING TOWNSHIP	2,202	2,979	21.5	24.9	135	285	111.0
HAMILTON TOWNSHIP	5,249	7,808	21.2	25.9	114	251	120.4
HIGHTSTOWN BOROUGH	1,084	727	53.8	41.0	132	226	70.9
HOPEWELL BOROUGH	244	256	32.1	32.7	114	280	146.4
HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP	390	428	13.2	11.8	107	252	135.4
LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP	1,041	1,559	20.1	24.7	127	300	136.4
PENNINGTON BOROUGH	150	152	21.3	19.9	111	282	153.2
PRINCETON BOROUGH	1,944	1,864	59.4	55.5	133	308	130.8
PRINCETON TOWNSHIP	1,240	1,713	29.3	33.8	132	266	101.4
TRENTON CITY	16,051	15,849	45.6	44.3	93	178	91.2
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	201	277	19.0	21.4	88	267	202.7
WEST WINDSOR TOWNSHIP	540	604	27.5	22.0	131	282	114.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 22.
Tenure and Occupancy Status By Units in Structure: 1970 and 1980
(Year-round housing units)
Mercer County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
TOTAL YEAR-ROUND UNITS	96,401	111,556	15.7
1, DETACHED UNIT	47,535	53,236	12.0
1, ATTACHED UNIT	20,199	22,645	12.1
2 UNITS	8,791	8,231	-6.4
3 AND 4 UNITS	4,988	5,397	8.2
5 OR MORE UNITS	14,499	21,693	49.6
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	389	354	-9.0
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	93,486	105,819	13.2
1, DETACHED UNIT	46,741	51,917	11.1
1, ATTACHED UNIT	19,498	21,219	8.8
2 UNITS	8,481	7,598	-10.4
3 AND 4 UNITS	4,627	4,764	3.0
5 OR MORE UNITS	13,750	19,967	45.2
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	389	354	-9.0
OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS	61,027	68,140	11.7
1, DETACHED UNIT	42,820	48,220	12.6
1, ATTACHED UNIT	14,477	15,988	10.4
2 UNITS	2,743	2,174	-20.7
3 AND 4 UNITS	406	566	39.4
5 OR MORE UNITS	218	947	334.4
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	363	245	-32.5
RENTER OCCUPIED UNITS	32,459	37,679	16.1
1, DETACHED UNIT	3,921	3,697	-5.7
1, ATTACHED UNIT	5,021	5,231	4.2
2 UNITS	5,738	5,424	-5.5
3 AND 4 UNITS	4,221	4,198	-0.5
5 OR MORE UNITS	13,532	19,020	40.6
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	26	109	319.2

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 23.
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income: 1970 and 1980
Mercer County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL INCOME LEVELS:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	31,884	100.0	36,803	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	13,735	43.1	12,470	33.9
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	4,061	12.7	5,380	14.6
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	4,571	14.3	6,084	16.5
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	7,542	23.7	10,761	29.2
NOT COMPUTED	1,975	6.2	2,108	5.7
INCOME LESS THAN $5,000:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	11,357	100.0	7,253	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	449	4.0	333	4.6
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	676	6.0	473	6.5
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	2,063	18.2	524	7.2
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	6,931	61.0	5,092	70.2
NOT COMPUTED	1,238	10.9	831	11.5
INCOME $5,000 TO $9,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	11,017	100.0	7,526	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	4,911	44.6	596	7.9
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	2,839	25.8	648	8.6
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	2,327	21.1	1,729	23.0
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	580	5.3	4,368	58.0
NOT COMPUTED	360	3.3	185	2.5
INCOME $10,000 TO $14,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	6,163	100.0	6,903	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	5,323	86.4	1,261	18.3
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	482	7.8	1,728	25.0
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	112	1.8	2,491	36.1
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	26	0.4	1,112	16.1
NOT COMPUTED	220	3.6	311	4.5
INCOME $15,000 OR MORE:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	3,347	100.0	15,121	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	3,052	91.2	10,280	68.0
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	64	1.9	2,531	16.7
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	69	2.1	1,340	8.9
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	5	0.1	189	1.2
NOT COMPUTED	157	4.7	781	5.2

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 24.
Persons per Room by Complete Plumbing Facilities for Occupied Housing Units, 1970 and 1980
Mercer County

	1970	1980
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	93,486	105,818
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	88,897	102,909
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	3,787	2,169
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	802	740
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	91,877	104,628
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	98.3	98.9
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	87,355	101,824
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	98.3	98.9
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	3,753	2,127
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	99.1	98.1
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	769	677
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	95.9	91.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

TECHNICAL NOTES FOR CENSUS TABLES

TABLE 1

TOTAL POPULATION

Total population is the resident population of an area on April 1, 1970 for 1970 and April 1, 1980 for 1980. The figures in table 1 represent all revisions in census figures for 1970 and 1980 published by the U.S. Census Bureau.

In 1980 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Essex County, and East Orange in Essex County.

In 1970 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Northfield City and Pleasantville City in Atlantic County; Bergen County, Bergenfield borough, Bogota borough, Carlstadt borough, Cliffside Park borough, Cresskill borough, Demarest borough, Dumont borough, Edgewater borough, Elmwood Park borough, Fairlawn borough, Garfield city, Hackensack city, Little Ferry borough, Lodi borough, Mahwah township, Moonachie borough, New Milford borough, Paramus borough, Ridgefield Park borough, Saddle Brook township, and South Hackensack township, in Bergen County; Burlington City, Burlington township, Delran township, Riverside township, and Willingboro township in Burlington County; Essex County, Belleville town, Caldwell borough, Millburn township, Newark city, North Caldwell borough, Nutley town, and West Caldwell borough in Essex County; Hudson County, Jersey City city, and Union City city; Mercer County, Trenton city in Mercer County; Monmouth County, Tinton Falls borough in Monmouth County; Florham Park borough and Morris township in Morris County; Warren County, Belvidere town in Warren County.

Population per square mile is the total population of an area divided by land area measured in square miles. Area figures are from the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs and differ slightly from land area figures computed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 2

NET MIGRATION

Net migration is the difference between the 1970 population, plus births between census day 1970 and 1980, minus deaths between census days and the 1980 census count. A negative number means more persons left the area than moved to the area. Births and deaths are not counted in the census, but are compiled by the New Jersey Department of Health for the state. Migration figures based entirely on census data are shown in table 3. See below.

TABLE 3

RESIDENCE IN 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to question 15 which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and city of residence on April 1, 1975. Residence in 1975 is used in conjunction with current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population. The category "Same house" includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1980 had returned to their 1975 residence. The category "Different house in the United States" includes persons who lived in the United States in 1975 but in a different house (or apartment) from the one they occupied on April 1, 1980. These persons were subdivided into three groups according to their 1975 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group was further subdivided by region of 1975 residence. The category "Abroad"includes those with residence in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States in 1975, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. When no information on residence in 1975 was collected for a person, information for other family members was used, if available. All cases of nonresponse, or incomplete response not assigned based on information from other family members, were allocated based on the previous residence of other persons with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State may be understated.

Similar questions on mobility were asked in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. The questions in the 1950 census, however, applied to residence one year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census is reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1970 and 1960 censuses is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample. Therefore, tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over derived from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

TABLE 4

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in items 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to item 5a (or age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference between date of birth and April 1, 1980.

The median ages shown in this report were computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in the tables. If the median fell in the terminal category of an age distribution, the method of presentation was to show the initial age of the terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, if the median fell in the category "85 years and over," it is shown as "85+."

In each census since 1940, the Bureau of the Census has assigned the age of a person when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. In 1960, 1970, and 1980, assignment of unknown ages was performed by the general allocation procedure.

TABLE 5 AND 6

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-identification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, households and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" included persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, and Guamanian, as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander Groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese or Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

The category "Race, n.e.c." includes all other persons not included in the categories (White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander) mentioned above. Persons reporting in the "Other" race category and providing write-in entries such as Eurasian, Cosmopolitan, Inter-racial, or a Spanish origin group (e.g., Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) were included in "Race, n.e.c." During the coding operations, each of the sub-groups

comprising "Race, n.e.c." were identified separately; plans are to provide figures for the component groups in subsequent 1980 census reports.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned.

Comparability Between Sample and 100-percent Data for Racial Groups-The data on racial groups shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability.

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therein in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data for racial groups. That is, in the case of figures available for racial groups, both in this report and the PC80-1-B report for this state, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data-Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" population and the "Race, n.e.c." or "Other" race population (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent, of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 58 percent reported "White." As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Race, n.e.c." are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, this change does not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census

questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970 but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for Hawaiians and Koreans at the national level.

TABLE 7

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic group(s) with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting a particular ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., "Polish" or "Italian"). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the person's ancestry was tabulated as "not reported."

TABLE 8

SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Information on persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent from the 1980 census was derived from answers to question 7 which was asked of all persons.

Persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent are those who reported either Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic origin in question 7. Persons who reported "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin were those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are persons identifying their origin or descent as being Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispano, Latino, etc.

Origin or descent can be regarded as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arival in the United States. It is important to note that persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, households and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one type of Spanish origin and persons of both a Spansih and some other origin(s) who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, then the first origin reported by the person was recorded. If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by computer in the sample edit operation according to available related information such as ancestry and place of birth reported for the household member. If such information was not reported, origin was assigned from entries of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If no origin was reported for any household member (excluding a paid employee), then an origin was assigned from another household with a householder of the same race.

Limitations of the Data--A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Populaton--The data on the Spanish origin populaion shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the results of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish origin item on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample, whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. That is, in the case of figures available for Spanish origin groups, both in this report and the corresponsing PC80-1-B report, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 data on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with those of 1970 because of several factors; namely, overall improvements of the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design from the 1970 question included the placement of the category "No (not Spanish/ Hispanic)" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question). Also, the category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population; in the 1980 census, the Spanish origin question was asked of everyone in the Nation.

TABLE 9

HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER, FAMILY, AND GROUP QUARTERS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from other persons in the building and have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated

persons who share living arrangements. The actual classification of a housing unit as a household depends on entries in question 2 and item B on the census questionnaire. Item B on type of unit or quarters was filled by an enumerator or a census office clerk for each housing unit or group quarters.

The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders).

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Only basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship will appear in the PC80-1-D reports (and summary tape file 5).

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is allocated according to the responses for age and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household.

Householder--One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished--a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse--A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child--A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own children" are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the houeholder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age.

The number of children "living with two parents" includes stepchildren and adopted children as well as sons and daughters born to the couple.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, except the spouse of the householder.

In a subfamily an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

Nonrelative--Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family and Subfamily

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without children, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years of age, living in a household and related to either the householder or the householder's spouse. Members of a subfamily are also included among the members of a family. The number of subfamilies, therefore, is not included in the number of families.

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions--Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other--This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain othr types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number of relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Military quarters include barracks or dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 definition of a household differs from that used in 1970 only in the change in the definition of housing unit to eliminate the requirement for complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the household. The household reference person in 1970 was the "head of the household" (the husband in married-couple families); for 1980 it was changed to "the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented." In 1970, a unit in which 6 or more unrelated persons were living together was classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

TABLE 10

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to question 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "Now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced as well as those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Pesons in common-law marriages are classified as now married, persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married, and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

When marital status was not reported, it was allocated according to the relationship to householder and sex and age of the person.

TABLE 11

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8, 9, and 10. Persons are classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling obtained through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Children were included as enrolled in nursery school only if the school included instruction as an important and integral phase of its program. Children enrolled in "Head Start" programs, or similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide preprimary education to young children, were included as enrolled in school. Persons who had been enrolled in a regular school since February 1, 1980, but who had not actually attended, for example, because of illiness, were counted as enrolled in school. Schooling which is generally regarded as not "regular" includes that given in nursery schools which simple provide custodial day care; in specialized vocational, trade, or business schools; in on-the-job training; and through correspondence courses.

Public, Church-Related, or Other Private School--Persons who were enrolled in school were also classified as attending a public, church-related, or other private school. In general, a "public" school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal Government agency. A "church-related"

school is defined here as a private school which is controlled or supported primarily by a religious organization. An "other private" school is defined as a school controlled or supported primarily by private groups other than religious organizations.

In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear, and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Level and Year of School in Which Enrolled--Persons who were enrolled in school were classified according to the level and year of school in which they were enrolled as reported in question 9. The levels which are separately identified in this report are nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, high school, and college. Children in "Head Start" or similar programs were counted under "nursery" or "kindergarten" as appropriate. Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 to 8, and high school includes grades 9 to 12. Persons attending junior high school are reported in elementary school or high school according to their grade. The term "college" includes junior or community colleges, 4-year colleges, universities, and graduate or professional schools.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--School enrollment questions in some form have been included in the census singe 1840; grade attended was added in 1940. The wording of the type of school question was changed from parochial in 1970 to church-related in 1980 in an attempt to make the affiliation with a religious group clearer to respondents. The intention was to include all schools controlled by religious groups rather than only particular denominations or religons.

The corresponding question on shcooling in the 1930 census applied to a somewhat longer period, the period since the preceding September 1; in addition, the question was not restricted as to the type of school the person was attedning. In 1940 the question referred to the period since the preceding March 1. In 1950 the reference period was changed to that between February 1 and the time of enumeration. The same reference period was used in 1960, 1970, and 1980.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained has varied for the several censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in 1930 and 1940, for persons 5 to 29 years old in 1950, for thoe 5 to 34 years old in 1960, and for those 3 years old and over in 1970 and 1980. Most of the published enrollment figures relate to ages 5 to 20 in 1930, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. The extended age coverage for the published enrollment data in the recent censuses relfects increased interest in the number of persons who are attending regular colleges and universities at older ages.

In the 1940 census, grade of enrollment was available for the first time; grade or year could be identified for elementary school through college. In 1950, kindergarten enrollment was separately identified for the first time. In 1970 nursery school enrollment was added to the levels of school separately identified.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Data on school enrollment are also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies. This information is generally obtained from reports of school systsms and institutions of higher learning and from other surveys and censuses. These data are only roughly comparabe with data collected by the Bureau of the Census, however, because of differences in definitions, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. These questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools as defined under the definition for school enrollment. The first question called for the highest grade attended, regardless of "skipped" or "repeated" grades. Pesons whose education was received in foreign school systems or an ungraded school were expected to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. An instruction printed on the form, "If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark '12'" (meaning grade 12), was to ensure that persons who dropped out of school before high school graduation but later earned a diploma with an equivalency test would be counted as high shcool graduates. Those diploma recipients who also attended college would be credited with college attendance as reported.

The second question on educational attainment asked whether or not the highest grade attended had been finished. It was to be answered "Yes" if the person had successfully completed the entire grade or year indicated in question 9. If the person had completed only part of the year, had dropped out, or failed to pass the last grade attended, the question was to be answered "No." If the person was still attending school in that grade, he or she answered "Now attending."

The number in each category of highest grade of school completed represents the combination of (a) persons who reported the indicated grade as the highest grade attended and that they had finished it, (b) those who had attended the next higher grade but had not finished it, and (c) those still attending the next higher grade. Persons who have not completed the first year of elementary school are classified as having no years of school completed.

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school by graduation or an equivalency test and persons who reported that they had attended some level of college.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--Educational attainment questions in terms of years of school completed have been included in the census since 1940. From 1840 to 1930, only a question on basic literacy was included. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. However, respondents frequently reported the grade or year in which they were enrolled, or had last been enrolled, instead of the one completed. The two-question approach used since 1950 was designed to reduce this kind of error. The 1980 instruction for persons who received a high school diploma by virtue of passing an equivalency test was not included on past census questionnaires. Persons who took equivalency tests may or may not have been reported as high school graduates in earlier censuses; however, completing high school by such means was not as common in earlier decades as it was in the decade prior to the 1980 census.

Median School Years Completed--The median number of school years completed was computed on the basis of intervals for years under 8 and a continuous series of numbers for 8 years of school completed and above (e.g., completion of the 1st year of high school was treated as completion of the 9th year, completion of the 1st year of college, as completion of the 13th year, etc.). Persons completing a given school year were assumed to be distributed evenly within the interval from .0 to .9 of the year. In fact, at the time of census enumeration, most of the enrolled persons had completed at least three-fourths of a school year beyond the highest grade completed, whereas a large majority of persons who were not enrolled had not attended any part of a grade beyond the highest one completed. The effect of the assumption is to place the median for younger persons slightly below, and for older persons slightly above, the true median.

The same procedure for computing this median has been used in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. Because of the inexact assumption as to the distribution within an interval, this median is more approriately used for comparing different groups and the same group at different dates than as an absolute measure of educational attainment.

TABLE 12

LABOR FORCE STATUS

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26.

The series of questions on labor force status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (a) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (b) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (c) persons on layoff; and (d) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week.

The labor force status data shown in this and other 1980 census reports relate to persons 16 years old and over. In 1940, 1950, and 1960, labor force status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967. Selected labor force status data were shown in 1970 for persons 14 and 15 years old, but are not presented for 1980.

Employed--Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"--those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"--those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed--Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Examples of jobseeking activities are: (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) investigating

possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing letters of application, and (6) being on a union or professional register.

Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Civilian Labor Force--The civilian labor force consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed--Unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past are classifed as the "Experienced unemployed."

Experienced Civilian Labor Force--The "experienced civilian labor force" comprises the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force--The labor force includes all persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force--All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "Not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidential unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker--The term "Worker" appears in connection with several subjects in this report: nonworkers per 100 workers, journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1979, and number of workers in family in 1979. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Nonworkers Per 100 Workers--This measure, called the "nonworker/worker ratio" in the 1970 census, is the ratio of the sum of persons "not in the labor force" plus persons under 16 years of age to persons 16 years old and over in the labor force.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--The questionnaire items and labor force status concepts for the 1980 census were essentially identical to those used in the 1970 census. However, these concepts differed in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses; see the Volume 1 publications from the 1970 census for more information.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Because employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, other series, unlike those presented here, may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the statistics shown here whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the labor force status data in this report include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment figures of the Bureau of the Census are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, as well as new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Bureau of the Census. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons temporarily absent from work for reasons other than layoff are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "employed" in the census reports. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on labor force status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collection in the Current Population Survey. However, some differences may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

TABLE 13

OCCUPATION

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questions 28, 29, and 30.

This series of questions was used to obtain industry, occupation, and class of worker information for the employed, the experienced unemployed, and experienced workers not currently in the labor force. The last two categories apply to persons who had worked at some time during the previous five years. All three items related to one specific job that the person held. For an employed person, the information referred to the job held during the reference week. Those who were employed at two or more jobs reported the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. For experienced unemployed persons and those not in the labor force, the information referred to the last job that they held.

Clerical staff in the Bureau's processing offices converted the written industry and occupation descriptions from the questionnaire to identifying codes by relating these descriptions to an entry in the 1980 Census of Population: Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations (PHC80-R3), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. For the industrial code, however, these coders first referred to a Company Name List. This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Bureau of the Census for use in the economic censuses and surveys, contains the names of establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification code converted to population census equivalents. This listing facilitates coding and helps maintain industrial classification comparability.

Occupation Classification System

The system developed for the 1980 census consists of 503 specific occupation categories arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupation groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification Manual (SOC), published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards. This is the first time there was a United States standard to use in developing the census occupational classification.

The SOC Manual presents a list of 12 principles used in occupational classification. The primary principles used were as follows: 1) the classification should realistically reflect the current occupational structure of the United States, and 2) an occupation should be classified on the basis of work performed. The conversion of the census classification to the SOC has caused the 1980 census classification to be less comparable with the classifications used in earlier censuses. See the section on "Comparability."

TABLE 14

PLACE OF WORK

The data on place of work were derived from answers to question 23, which was asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Data are tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Place of work refers to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the ref-reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, village, borough, etc.); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside its incorporated (legal) limits; and the county, State, and ZIP code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name could not be given, the building name or other physical location description was to be entered. Persons who worked at more than one location were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible which described the area in which he or she worked during the reference week.

TABLE 15 AND 16

INCOME IN 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, net royalty or rental income; Social

Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. The earnins figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Median Income--The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in this report. Median income figures of $30,000 or less are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B of the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1979.

Mean Income--The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per Capita Income-Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Since the mean is strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, it is expecially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in this report for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in this report.

TABLE 16 AND 17

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data (see the section on "income in 1979").

Poverty statistics presented in this report are based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980. At the core of this definition is the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Bureau of the census to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals consist of a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families are further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over). The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample is tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income is less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual is classified as below the poverty level. The number of persons below the poverty level is the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and

•the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was $7,412 in 1979 and $3,721 in 1970. The poverty threshold varies with the size of the family unit.

Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined--Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total populaton minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level. In tables that contain only poverty data, the above exclusions are stated in the headnote and the word "persons" is used in place of "persons for whom poverty status is determined."

Specified Poverty Levels--Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Governmen do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was $9,265 ($7,412 x 1.25) in 1979 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level--The average thresholds shown in the first column of the table were weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds shown in the table may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1980 Current Population Survey. However, it is feld that these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1980 census.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

The poverty definition used in the 1980 census differs slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. These technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 census, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families were applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer have a set of poverty thresholds that are lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. Instead, the nonfarm thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons.

These changes result in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 census is essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference is that in 1980, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census exclude all persons in group quarters and include all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It is unlikely that these differences in

population coverage would have a significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses.

Limitations

The term "Poverty" connotes a complex set of economic, social, and psychological conditions. The statistics presented in this report provide only estimates of economic poverty based on the receipt of money income before taxes. Readers should also be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency for respondents to underreport their income. Overall, income earned from wages or salary is more accurately reported than other sources of income. (For a complete disucssion of the limitations of the income data, see the section on "Income in 1979.")

It should be pointed out that nonmoney income is not considered in determining poverty status. In recent years, however, receipts from nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, housing subsidies, and health benefits have become an increasingly important element in the income of poor persons. For further information on the subject of valuing noncash benefits, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper 50, Alternative Methods for Valuing Selected In-Kind Transfer Benefits and Measuring Their Effect on Poverty. For a complete discussion of the limitations of the poverty concept, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

TABLE 19

HOUSING UNIT

Housing Units--A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except as described in the next section on Group Quarters). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealer's sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data--Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Year-Round Housing Units--Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics.

Type of Vacant Unit--Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "Seasonal and migratory" or "Year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreasional use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

Vacancy Status--The data on vacancy status were tabulated from responses to questionnaire item C. Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

For sale only. Vacant year-round units being offered "For sale only," including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "For sale only."

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered "For rent," and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

Other vacants. If a vacant year-round unit is not "For sale only" or "For rent," it is classified in the category "Other vacants" in this report. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy, and units held for occasional use.

TABLE 20

VALUE

Value--Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property. Value and price asked are tabulated separately for certain kinds of housing units. Value statistics are presented for sepcified owner-occupied housing units and specified vacant for sale only housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents or vans occupied as a usual residence, as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multi-family buildings. The "Specified owner-occupied" universe is the same for the value tabulation and the mortgages status and selected monthly owner costs tabulation.

TABLE 21

RENT

Rent--This report presents statistics on rent for "Specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

Contract Rent--In this report, only median contract rent for specified renter-occupied housing units and median rent asked for specified vacant for rent housing units in rural areas are shown. Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the rent asked for the unit at the time of enumeration.

Gross Rent--The computed rent termed "Gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. "Gross rent" is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations.

TABLE 22

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

Units in Structure--A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. The category "Mobile home or trailer, etc." includes mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, vans, etc.

TABLE 24

PERSONS PER ROOM AND PLUMBING FACILTIES

Persons Per Room--"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Plumbing Facilities--The category "Complete plumbing for exclusive use" consists of units which have hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and bathtub or shower inside the housing unit for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit. "Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" includes those conditions when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present.

Comparability With 1970 Census Plumbing Facilities Data--In 1970, there were separate questions on the presence of hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet. For 1980, these three items were combined into a single question on plumbing facilities. In addition, the facilities must be inside the housing unit rather than inside the structure as in 1970.